THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., N°. 151. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1853. PRICE, D^RS. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to intimate, that they have this day commenced business in *Shanghae*, as General Merchants and Commission Agents, under the name and style of MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Reference may be made to Messrs. MAITLAND, CAUM & Co., who will be their Agents in *London*, to Messrs. JAMES EWING & Co., *Glasgow*, and to Messrs. GLADSTONE & Co., *Liverpool*.

THOMAS MONCREIFF.
FRANCIS HAMILTON GROVE.
CHARLES JOHN KING.

Shanghae, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE B. DIXWELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. ROGER JACSON, in our firms, at *Manilla, Shanghae*, and *Canton*, and in the House of R. J. FARBRIDGE & Co of *Manchester*, ceased on the 31st December last.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Canton, 29th March, 1853.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers,
WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*

CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong*, *Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong*, *Canton*, *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £60,000 in Shares of £500 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, *Canton*, and *Shanghai*.
AGENTS:
Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong*, *Canton*, *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong*, *Canton*, *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai*, *Canton and Hongkong*, *Amoy*, the *Straits*, *Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India*, *Suez*, and *England*.

The Interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES of PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir J. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS
AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
CAPITAL :—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae*.

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,.....	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,.....	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under :—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¼ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London*, *Bombay*, *Calcutta*, *Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, AT THE *HERALD* OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have removed their Establishment, to the Godown formerly ALAM Godown, fronting JAMES MACDONALD, Esq.'s Property, and quite close to the River.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply *Soda-Water, Lemonade, Seltzer-Water, Polaris-Water, Magnesia-Water, Ginger-Beer, Aerated Raspberry, Do. Gooseberry, Do. Capillaire, Do. D'Orgeat,* and *Do. De Gomme.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

Ex *MARY SHEPHERD.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned another fine assortment of *Huntly & Palmer's* READING BISCUITS, viz.,

Mixed, Queen's, Pic Nics, Cracknals, Coffee, and Ginger Biscuits.
Seed, Lemon, and Currant Tunbridge Biscuits.
Rich Arrowroot, Albert, Dessert, Shrewsbury, Machine, Ginger Nuts, and Ginger Wafer Biscuits.

ALSO,

A few prime Hams and Cheeses, Sperm-candles, and night-lights.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 25th, 1853.

Ex *BON ACCORD.*

JUST LANDED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A superior Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, selected from one of the celebrated London Oilman's Manufactories, viz., Extra Hot Pickles; Gherkins, Onions, Walnuts, Cauliflower, Beans, Piccaily, Chow-chow, Mixed, and West India Pickles; French Olives; Capers; Pints—Lemon Pickle; Worcester, Chutney, Harvey's, and Reading Sauces; Mushroom and Walnut Cutsup; John Bull and Beef-steak Sauces; Chili Vinegar; Pints—Raspberry Vinegar.

Tart Fruits in Quart Bottles, consisting of Apples, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Cherries, Orleans Plums, Black Currants, Red Currants, Damsons, Raspberries and Green Gages.

Jams and Jellies in 1-lb.'s Stone-jars.

Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Plum, Pine-Apple, and Green Gage Jams, and Orange Marmalade.

Red Currant, Black Currant, and Pine-Apple Jellies.

Salad Oil in Pints; and Best-Durham Mustard in ¼-lb.

Upright Anchovy Paste; Sardines and Yarmouth Bloaters.

Mock Turtle, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef, and Roast Veal in 2-lb.'s Canisters.

Ox Tail Soup; Soup and Boulli.

Fresh Salmon in ½ and 2-lb.'s Tins.

Also a few fine Yorkshire Hams, and Chedder Cheeses.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1853.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A fine English COW, with a COW-CALF by her side. The Cow is in good condition and gives a large quantity of Milk.

J. LOCKHART & Co.,
Butchers & Bakers,
Yang-king-pang Bridge, Shanghae.

March 4th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd*, from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price $150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

FOR SALE,

Ex *BALMORAL.*

JUST RECEIVED AND ON SALE AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A very superior assortment of LADIES' GOODS direct from Paris—consisting of—BONNETS, WHITE MUSLIN-DRESSES, CAMBRIC and LAWN-HANDKERCHIEFS, PARASOLS, LACES, EDGING, CHEMISETTES, RIBBONS, &c. &c.

M. GABRIEL, & Co.

Shanghae, June 9th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
(of which due notice will be given,)

THE BUNGALOW belonging to G. F. HUBERTSON, Esq., lately occupied by Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co., as a Store, and now tenanted by E. A. REYNOLDS, Esq., containing Eight Rooms with Offices, and Out-houses attached. Marked *B.*, 79, on the Consular Plan.

Shanghae, 11th May, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG,
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE
Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHA^S. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP-PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE,
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 *days from date of Sale.*

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AARON HAIGHT PALMER,
Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, Director.

THIS establishment was founded under the immediate auspices of leading Senators, and Members of Congress for the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States, before Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington;—Settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, or other Laws of the U.S.;—Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries;—Investments in U.S. and State Securities, Collections generally, Remittances to any part of Europe, and other money business;—Purchase of Government lands for Foreign Emigrants, &c. It has efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, and arrangements are in progress to establish Sub-agencies in the principal commercial cities thereof. Prompt and faithful attention will be given by the undersigned to all business confided to the Agency. He is solely authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm of PALMER & SNETHEN. Letters must be post paid.

Office, opposite the Treasury Department.

AARON H. PALMER,
Willard's Hotel.

Washington, June 3rd, 1852.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer on any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she found great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from *the severity of the attack*, and the *speedy cure*, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Welch.

MARGARET CONNIDAN, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 23th, 1851.

SIR,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WM. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

PERSONS suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Dropsy,	Jaundice,	Secondary
Asthma,	Dysentery,	Liver Com-	Symptoms,
Bilious Com-	Erysipelas,	plaints,	Tic Douleux
plaints,	Female irre-	Lumbago,	reux,
Blotches on	gularities,	Piles,	Tumours,
the Skin,	Fevers of all	Rheumatism,	Ulcers, (stone
Bowel Com-	kinds,	Retention of	Venereal affec-
plaints,	Fits,	Urine,	Worms of all
Colics,	Gout,	Scrofula, or	kinds,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Head-ache,	King's Evil,	Weakness,
	Indigestion,	Sore Throats,	from what-
Consumption,	Inflamma-	Stone and	ever cause,
Debility,	tion,	Gravel,	&c.; &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 5*s.* each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

N.B.—A file of the *North-China Herald* can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1853.

From the *Gazette* issued at Peking on the 17th May, we learn that about the end of April (24th), there were in the country to the east of the Tung-ting lake* some 4 to 5,000 rebels under *T'hae-ping* flags. The leaders of this rising are from a family named Ho—Ho-teen-tsin, Ho-kohea, &c., &c.,—whose ancestral hall the mandarins state they have destroyed. The Mandarins were busy gaining victories over them, in which they killed upwards of '500' with the loss of only 5 (!) on their own side.

The palpable absurdity of the above mandarin account is too self-evident to need comment. We should not be surprised shortly to hear of a general rising of the whole country north of the Yang-tsze-keang.

Rumour says, that the imperialist leader General Heang-yung, the commander-in-chief, who was besieging Nanking, has been killed.

* Between Woo-chang and Chang-sha in Hoo-kwang.

The following important proclamation, (for which we are indebted to Dr. Medhurst, also the reply) of the Emperor, for organizing universal contributions throughout the Celestial Empire, shows to what straits the imperialists are driven by the stoppage of their supplies, and the immense expenses incurred in carrying on the war against the insurgents. If the men they raise are no better soldiers nor more patriotic, than those already enlisted, we should deem one insurgent a match for ten of them. It will be observed, that the sums of money already given out of the imperial treasury, amount to more than 27 millions of taels (say 9,000,000 pounds Sterling) a sum more than double what the Chinese empire had to pay to Great Britain, for the expenses of the war, &c., during 1841-2. This, together with the acknowledged fact that the imperial treasury is exhausted, since the emperor "cannot avoid borrowing upon the resources of the people, in order to supply the wants of the army," and also, "has no other resource"—are very significant signs of the times :—

PROCLAMATION FROM THE EMPEROR.

On the 23rd day of the 3d moon, of the 3d year of Heen-fung (April 30th, 1853) an imperial decree was issued, to the following purport :—

"In consequence of the military operations for the last three years there has been a great drain upon the commissariat, wherefore We have especially commanded the minister of state 裕誠 Yu-ching, and his fellows, together with the presidents of boards 柏俊 Pih-tseun, and 翁心存 Ung-sin-tsun, immediately to deliberate and report. They have this day sent up their various statements, which substantially agree, and have been acted upon accordingly. They have in addition unitedly requested, that We should grant more extensive favours, in order to induce the people to come forward with their contributions towards supplying the wants of the army. Having perused their statements, We cannot avoid making known the views which We ourselves entertain. According to the fixed laws of the empire, a certain amount has to be paid every year; this regular payment must on no account be diminished. Beyond this every fibre and every grain is the production of the industrial energies of my subjects, and if it were not that the exigencies of the army required it, we could not allow ourselves to impose any additional burthen on the people. Of late years, reports have come in from the several provinces, that the gentry and mercantile community have gladly come forward with their contributions; and We, in addition to applauding and rewarding their zeal, have thought proper to increase the amount of prizes and to enlarge the number of successful candidates at the literary examinations, with respect to the provinces of Shan-se, Shen-se, and Sze-chuen, which have contributed the most, in order to encourage the rest. At present, both on the north and south of the Yang-tsze-keang, the troops engaged in delivering the state and exterminating the rebels, amount to more than 100,000, from whom We daily receive encouraging statements of the success of their arms, and of the impression made on the rebel hands. We have further deliberated on the necessity of calling together a large army from all quarters, and have fixed a period for their proceeding to the place of slaughter. When these are united with the forces already in the field, there will be not less than 200,000 men under arms. We have not spared the funds of the imperial treasury, in order to rescue the people from calamity, and summing up what has already been given out, We find that it amounts to more than 27 millions of taels. Now that the grand army is assembling, an attention to the commissariat becomes of the utmost importance, and We cannot avoid borrowing upon the resources of the people, in order to supply the wants of the army. Whenever We read, in the reports of our generals, that the people, in the midst of their calamity and dispersion, are still eager to send in provisions to the troops, We feel most deeply affected; We find also that in those parts which are distant from the seat of war, the inhabitants, seeing the troops marching to the field of battle, put themselves to much inconvenience in contributing to their necessities, so that under ordinary circumstances We should be extremely unwilling to require any more contributions; but considering that every day during which the rebels are not exterminated, the people are for that space of time deprived of rest; and that, though there is some difference as to the distance of various regions from the seat of war, there is no difference as to the alarm and confusion which the people generally experience; also remembering the ancient saying, that a due regard for our neighbours is the source of public welfare, We have commanded our generals and marshalled our troops, to save the inhabitants of the south-eastern provinces from calamity and revenge them of their enemies. As soon, however, as this baleful comet* has been swept away and the maritime region tranquillized, We shall reduce the taxes and lighten the burthen. In order to afford our people rest. In that case the blessings of peace will be as gratifying to the empire as it can be to Ourselves, which We suppose you scholars and people will be able duly to appreciate. We have therefore commanded, that the suggestions tendered by our ministers of state should be carried out, and hereby require all the viceroys and lieutenant-governors of the provinces, carefully to exhort the people to contribute: and, no matter whether in those provinces which have contributed or those which have not, wherever the gentry and mercantile population subscribe towards the supply of the commissariat, for every province that sends in 100,000 taels, We grant an extension of the number of successful civil and military graduates of the higher order to the amount of *one* in addition; and for every prefecture and district that contributes 2,000 taels, we grant an extension of the successful civil and military graduates of the lower order to the amount of *one* in addition. Should the inhabitants of any given region contribute more in proportion, or send in several sums at different times, so as to leave an excess, they shall be at liberty, when sending in their report, to make especial mention of the same, when the addition to the number of successful candidates in the said region will be rendered perpetual. The alloting of the additional successful candidates, and the estimating of the sum subscribed, also the arranging in what way districts may be combined or separated for the purpose of accomplishing the end in view, shall be decided according to the judgment of the ministers of state. When persons contribute on their own account, and deserve for the same honourable mention or promotion of some kind, they shall, on reporting the same, receive marks of especial honour. In cases where a single individual, or a single family, contribute of their property to the amount of myriads of taels, and even beggar themselves in order relieve the necessities of the *state, they shall, on the reception of their supplies* by the intendant of grain, be most liberally rewarded, independently of the arrangements above specified.

It is with feelings of the most bitter distress that We make this second requisition for contributions, because we have no resource; and We trust that you people will take it into due consideration. But if any black-hearted officers and rascally magistrates, should borrow pretexts from this circumstance, vexatiously to demand money and seize upon property, thinking that the government will not proceed to extremities at such a crisis as the present, and speculating upon getting the proceeds into their own hands, thus distress the state, and oppress the people, in a most abominable and detestable manner, We hereby order the viceroys and lieutenant-governors throughout the provinces, immediately to arrest such, and punish them with the utmost rigour of the law. Let there be no indulgence to such, lest it increase the people's distress. The generals in command of the different armies, should also reflect, from whence the supplies for the support of the troops are derived: that they all come from the hard earned contributions of my people; and let them therefore rigorously command the soldiers under them to expedite the matter, that they may speedily have to report a successful issue of the campaign, and thus revive the people out of the midst of their distresses. Let all the feeble and infirm followers of the army be immediately disbanded, and see to it that all the soldiers are really such, so that the provisions be not wasted. Let the commissary-general also be careful in accounting for the incoming and outgoings, and vigorously pursue measures of economy; let there be no waste in a single particular: in this he may perhaps above show his gratitude to the government, and below be able to hold up his face to the people. Let all the viceroys and lieutenant-governors immediately take this proclamation, and printing it on yellow paper, circulate it throughout the empire; in order that the people on the sea coast may be made acquainted with our intentions. Let the board in charge of this affair immediately see to its execution. Respect this.

Signed by

怡良 E-leang, viceroy of the two Keang provinces.

楊文定 Yang-wan-ting, acting-viceroy, and lieutenant-governor.

許乃釗 Heu-nae-tsaou, lieutenant-governor of Soo-chow.

陳啟運 Chiu-k'he-yun, treasurer of Keangning.

倪良耀 Ne-leang-yaou, treasurer of Soochow.

鐘殿選 Chung-teen-seuen, prefect of Soochow.

W. H. M.

Below we have the reply of the insurgent Prince Yang, Generalissimo of the army, &c., &c. It is a very valuable document, especially at the present time, when men's minds are so much disturbed about the coming future. We hope it will have the effect desired, of tranquilizing the hearts of the people and induce all classes, to resume their usual avocations and leave the armies of the contending parties to settle their own disputes :—

PROCLAMATION BY THE INSURGENT CHIEFS.

Yang, the eastern prince, generalissimo of the army, and prime minister of state, as well as religious instructor and deliverer of the people; and

Seaou, the western prince, second minister of state, also generalissimo of the army;

Both servants of the celestial dynasty of Thaeping, which has received the veritable decree of Heaven to rule, together issue the following proclamation to all classes of people, requiring them each and all to follow peacefully their peculiar avocations.

When the will of Heaven is determined, the minds of men should be compliant: Heaven having now produced the true sovereign to rule the people, they ought to yield their minds to his renovating influence. It is to be regretted, that ever since the Tartars have thrown the Chinese empire into confusion, they have induced the people to worship corrupt spirits and to reject the true spirit, while they rebel against God: they have moreover required the people to assume the appearance of imps, and to divest themselves of the human form; by all which means they have roused the vengeance of high Heaven. Besides this they have oppressed our people, and brought calamities on the living intelligences. They have made the stink of their covetous practices to rise up to heaven, while they have degraded literature to the very dust. The agricultural and mechanical classes have been distressed, every year experiencing greater troubles; while the mercantile classes in coming and going have been severely taxed at each barrier. Thus all within the four seas are grieved in mind, and the inhabitants of the middle region look on with indignant glance. We, the generals above-named, having received the excellent decree of Heaven, and being unable to endure the spectacle of people ground down to the earth, have elevated the righteous standard, with the view of exterminating the Tartar hordes, and have marshalled the royal troops, in order to overcome the wicked one. In every district through which we have passed, the people have welcomed us as they would the seasonable showers; and wherever our standards have appeared, the inhabitants have felt as if they were delivered from the greatest calamity; which shows that the will of Heaven is evidently on our side, and that the minds of men incline towards us. Ever since we commenced this great undertaking in the province of Kwangse, the first ranks of those who have come out against our royal troops have inverted their weapons in indication of submission; while those who have been influenced by the fear of Heaven's majesty, have on the first report of our arrival lost all heart for defending the enemy. Now having set up the new dynasty, we especially enjoin it on all living people reverently to worship God, and set aside all corrupt spirits, in order to gratify the mind of Heaven and obtain celestial blessedness. Let the learned, agricultural, mechanical and commercial classes vigorously attend to their several employments. From the date of this proclamation let every one peacefully abide in his native region, and contentedly follow his usual avocation. Our virtuous soldiers will not touch an atom of their property, so that there is no need for the least apprehension. Let traders proceed to their markets without fear, looking for a speedy revival of the country. On this account we issue our special proclamation, in order to quiet the honest inhabitants. Let this be circulated throughout the empire for the information of all, so that *every one may reverently obey.* Do *not oppose. A special proclamation.*

Given in the 3d year of the celestial dynasty of T'hae-ping, on the 1st day of the 5th moon, (June 6th, 1853.)

W. H. M.

The following information is just received from a reliable native source :—

"Pwan-tsang-seang, the magistrate of the district of Hwa-ting, in the prefecture of Sung-keang, on the 4th of June marched out of the city of Sung-keang, at the head of 200 village braves, armed with guns and other military weapons, to compel the people of his district to pay the taxes due to government. The people not being willing to comply with the demand, sounded the gong, and assembled the multitudes in a short space of time, to the number of several thousands; when they immediately destroyed by fire two mandarin junks, and burned to death four of the village braves. The magistrate escaped barefoot to the city.

"The official residence of the magistrate of Nan-hwang named Kaou-chang-shing, has been destroyed by the populace, who have also burned down the other public buildings of that district.

"Some police-runners belonging to the district of Low, in the city of Sung-keang, went out lately into the villages to collect taxes, and seeing no person in a house which they visited, they killed a child found there.

"It is said that a literary graduate of the district of Tsing-poo, named Chow-leen-k'he, has collected a body of 5,000 men, who have sent a communication to the insurgents from Kwang-se, with the view of joining them in resisting the government."

The following note from Doctor Charles Taylor reached us early in the week. We cannot sufficiently marvel at the advice thus tendered, fettering as it must, necessarily, the actions of a citizen of free America. What can it mean? One would have thought his national Authorities would have hailed with satisfaction every peaceable means adopted, to enlighten them on the subject of the new movement. It should be borne in mind too, that his was a work and labour of love, he was bound on a mission from his Heavenly Master, and ought not, therefore, to have been interfered with by an earthly magistrate. It certainly seems strange, that now, when, the policy of the Chinese authorities have given every excuse to foreigners to seek to obtain the best intelligence in the camp of the insurgents —because they, at least, appear to be truthful: whilst, not a word the imperial officials state can be relied on, when it makes against themselves—to find the U. S. authorities disapproving of the hardy enterprise of one of their fellow-citizens and actually cautioning him *not* to give an account of his trip to the press. This did not Sir George Bonham, for although he hesitated awhile to seek information on his first arrival, he amply made amends by his bold trip to the seat of war, and has since afforded every facility, for allowing the public to profit by the intelligence, then and there obtained so sedulously, especially, through Mr. T. T. Meadows, Chinese Interpreter at this Consulate, to whom we have been so greatly indebted, for the information afforded us of that expedition which, is now matter of history.

We regret, exceedingly, that this step has been adopted, for we cannot conceive that any good end can be attained by it; especially, as the old Taoutae has put himself out of the pale of consideration, from his false and treacherous policy towards foreigners in general.

In another column will be found the main incidents of Doctors Taylor's venturous trip, which although deficient in the liveliness and energy, that would have embellished it, had it flowed from his personal narrative, will, we trust, present the most interesting features of his visit, in a homely garb.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—The undersigned has been apprized that considerations arising from his relation as a citizen of the United States, render it advisable to withhold from publication the narrative of his recent visit to the camp of the insurgents at Chin-kiang-fu, although he be authorized you to announce its appearance in your columns this week.

He deeply regrets that he feels compelled, under the circumstances to disappoint any expectations, to which that announcement may possibly have given rise; for it would certainly afford him a sincere pleasure to contribute anything, however little, to the information and gratification of a community, from so many members of which, he has ever met with acts of courtesy and kindness.

CHARLES TAYLOR.

Shanghai, June 13th, 1853.

The principal items of Doctor Taylor's visit to the stronghold of the Insurgents at Chin-keang-foo, as they have come to our ears are, in substance as follows :—

He left Shanghai on the 24 of June, the day the *Lady Mary Wood* left for Hongkong, in a small native boat—and having succeeded in passing the Imperial fleet blockading Chin-keang-foo—anchored on Saturday night, June 4th, near the South bank of the Yang-tsze, opposite Silver Island, about two miles below the city—his boatmen absolutely refusing to go any farther. Therefore, at day-break next morning, he landed alone, taking his carpet-bag filled with Christian books, walked along the path on the river-bank to the high precipitous bluff rising abruptly from the river, and running inland in a southerly direction, for about a-quarter of a mile to the north-east gate of the city. When he came near enough to discern persons on the stockades, which run along the ridge of this hill to the gate, he made a signal to them, which was observed and he was beckoned to approach.

To walk up in this manner defenceless and alone, must have been a very different thing from approaching under the guns of the *Hermes*, which vessel had left, it was to be presumed, no very pleasant reminiscences of foreigners with its fifty-three rounds of shell.

Our friend found this hill and indeed the whole city, fortified with great strength and no little military skill, by means of ditches, palisades, embankments, abattis, coups de loup, (i. e. pit-falls coficealed by coverings of straw,) chevaux-de-frise, &c., &c. When he had succeeded, after much difficulty, in passing these various obstructions, one of the Insurgents came down the hill, took his carpet-bag and led the way up to the garrison. On coming within the stockade he found himself surrounded by great numbers of fierce-looking, 'long-haired men,' who addressed him as brother. He was asked many questions, but being desirous to get an interview with Lo, commandant of the forces, he resolutely refused to answer any till Confidence in the presence of that officer. After many ineffectual efforts to induce him to communicate with officers of inferior rank, he was furnished with an escort of several soldiers, who conducted him to the headquarters of the commandant within the city-walls. When this personage made his appearance, so destitute was he of the pompous display so common to Chinese officials, our friend began to think another attempt was being made to thwart him in his design of obtaining access to their chief; and, at first, refused to reply to his interrogatories; nor was it until his attendants had invested him with a yellow and red silk uniform, that the doubts of his visitor were removed, who then informed him fully of himself, whence he came, and the object of his visit—at the same time opening his carpet-bag, presented him with the books which gave evident satisfaction and elicited the remark which was oft repeated, that the doctrines were the same as their own: they, indeed, claiming a common brotherhood with foreigners. Lo, hospitably entertained our friend at his own quarters during his visit, and on leaving provided him with a horse and an escort of several hundred soldiers with their officers, to accompany him beyond the city-walls and the stockades to the river-bank.

We hear, Doctor Taylor observed that they had no regular uniform, probably from want of a sufficient quantity of material of the colours requisite, consequently their appearance was of a most motley character, being attired in clothing of all colours and descriptions. Many of them had their hair bound with a bit of red or yellow silk in a kind of knot on the top of the head. They were mostly armed with long spears and swords, few comparatively having matchlocks.

Great numbers of boys were seen bearing spears and swords, and performing duty with the older soldiers.

Their stockades and batteries were well provided with guns of every size and description, from gingalls to large cannon. Their flags of a triangular form were very numerous, inscribed with the name of their chief and the title of the new dynasty. On repeated inquiries of different individuals, at different times and places, as to their numbers, Doctor T. was uniformly told there were fifty or sixty thousand insurgents at that city. He observed no regularity or order in their movements, and yet a state of perfect discipline and subordination prevailed. The City had been deserted by the inhabitants on the approach of the insurgents, and presented in the streets a scene of utter desolation: the doors and shutters of all the shops and dwellings, having been taken to form the stockades along the bank of the river.

The temporary stockades were being rapidly taken down and replaced by well-built, heavy walls of brick and stone.

Blacksmiths and carpenters were making warlike implements and gun-carriages; and were the only artizans seen pursuing their regular avocations.

We understand our friend was present at their worship, which he describes as consisting of chaunting hymns and doxologies in a very solemn manner, whilst those engaged in it remained seated. After which all kneeled apparently with much reverence, closing their eyes, while one of their number uttered an audible prayer. Their chaunting was accompanied with the usual dissonant instruments, employed by the Chinese at their festivals.

These acts of worship were repeated twice or thrice a-day, and included in them the grace before meat; and immediately afterwards, they proceeded to the tables without further ceremony. Doctor T. saw no females and on inquiry was informed they were all at Nanking. He saw tables placed with bowls of various kinds of food, as offerings to the Supreme Being; among which were three bowls of tea, one for each Person of the Trinity.

In reply to frequent inquiries as to when and in what direction they would next move, Doctor T. was informed they could not tell themselves, but must wait for intimations from their Heavenly Father. He heard T'hae-ping-wang frequently mentioned, but no allusion made to T'heen-tih.

Dr. T. was struck with the calm and earnest enthusiasm that pervaded the entire body, and the perfect confidence evinced in the justice of their cause and in its final success. When he asked the chiefs when they proposed to come towards Shanghai, they replied, that whenever they received an intimation from the Heavenly Father; as they never moved in any quarter without such direction.

The insurgents abound in fresh provisions, which are brought in clandestinely by the inhabitants of the surrounding country.

We are told that Doctor T. had with him a supply of medicines, from which he administered to the diseases of many insurgents, who applied to him, and performed a surgical operation on the eye of one of them.

The imperial fleet came up and attacked the city during our friend's visit, and he witnessed the engagement from the top of the ramparts. At the commencement of the attack he heard a cannon-ball whistling through the air, some distance above his head, and strike in the earth beyond him. He could not ascertain that the insurgents suffered the least injury from the cannonade of the imperialists; nor could he discover what amount of execution was done to the assailants.

The imperialist land-forces were encamped on the hills in the vicinity of Chin-keang—just without the range of cannon-shot from the city. As they did not seem at all disposed to second the attack of the fleet, we presume they thought it most prudent to keep at that safe distance.

We have given the above facts as they have been narrated to various individuals *in this community, but we regret that we* are prevented from giving Doctor Taylor's narrative from his own pen, together with *the translation of a friendly letter* sent by Lo, to the foreign residents of Shanghai; as the public must be great losers from thus getting the subject second-hand and liable to many omissions, besides the greater interest attached to receiving the original account of an eye-witness in the author's own graphic style, fully impressed with the vividness of the facts as they were presented to his own eye, and calling up many reflections that are now quite lost to us. The reasons for withholding his own narrative, will be seen on reference to his card in another column.

THE IMPERIAL DECLARATION OF T'HAE-PING.*

(Concluded from last week, page 180.)

FURTHER EXHORTATIONS ON THE ORIGIN OF VIRTUE, FOR THE AWAKENING OF THE AGE.

All under heaven belong to one family, and all the people in the world are brethren. How does this appear? First with regard to their bodies: every man has his parents and his ancestry: although their abodes are distinguished by various boundaries, yet all the families come from one family, and that one family comes from one ancestor: their first origin is therefore the same. Secondly as it regards their souls; whence do all these souls come from, and whence do they all originate? They are all derived from the one original breath of the great God; thus one root spreads out into a myriad branches, and the myriad branches are all referrible to one root. K'hung-keih said, "That which Heaven's decree conferred upon men may be termed our common nature." The Book of Odes says, "Heaven produced all classes of people." The Historical Classic says, "Heaven sent down the inhabitants of this lower world." The truth so luminously expressed in these documents is far from incorrect. In this way the sages considered all under heaven as one family, and constantly cherished the feeling that all people are our brethren, while they did not for one moment overlook the interests of the whole world. In later days, however, we have heard the incorrect statement that the king of Hades determines the period of life and death. But this king of Hades is none other than the old serpent the devil, who transforms himself in a variety of ways, to deceive and entrap the souls of men. This is he whom all our brethren and sisters throughout the world should expect themselves to oppose as vigorously as possible: but instead of so acting, the men of this world perversely stretch forth their necks towards him: how dreadfully do they by this means forfeit the joys of heaven, and covet the miseries of hell! Now there is a correct method of judging regarding principles. Generally speaking, those which prevail in modern times, and were unknown to all antiquity; as well as those which obtain in our immediate neighbourhood, and are known no where else, are to be suspected, as false doctrines and contracted views. According to the lying statements of these deceivers, the king of Hades determines the period of life and death: but we beg leave to ask, do any of the classics of China contain such a statement? Certainly not. Do any of the sacred books of foreigners contain such a declaration? By no means. If not, whence then did it originate? It comes from the self delusions of the perverse disciples of Buddha and Taou, who coveting wealth and greedy of gain, delude people in terms of which they are necessarily ignorant, in order to profit by the deception; and induce people to adopt religious ceremonies and processions, in order that they may fatten on the money paid for them. Moreover, the devil having entered into people's minds, they invent innumerable tales and lying fabrications to deceive and destroy their fellow men. Thus in the time of the Tsin dynasty(40), some deceivers falsely asserted that in the eastern ocean there were three fairy hills; when the emperor sent some people into the sea to search for them: from this grang in those inventions regarding fairies and genii, so rife in after ages: into the origin of which, if we do but enquire, we shall find that they all came from these inventions of the Tsin dynasty: verifying the saying, that if you err at first but a hair's breadth, successive generations, by repeatedly adopting and adding to the error, and obstinately clinging to it, without relaxing their grasp, will make the discrepancy to amount to thousand miles in width. Thus also in the time of Kwang-woo, of the Han dynasty(41), some deceivers pretended that if men would but sacrifice to the kitchen, they could turn red cinnabar into yellow gold: Kwang-woo believed them, and sacrificed accordingly: in consequence of which, from the states of Yen and Tse(42), a parcel of lying vagabonds came along, and told a number of stories about genii and hobgoblins(43). Moreover in later ages, we have had

* This purports to be from the pen of the chief of the insurrection, Hung-sew-tsiquen himself.

(40) B.C. 220. (41) A.D. 25. (42) Shan-tung.

(43) History says, that one Le-shaou-kun, skilled upon the emperor Kwang-woo, with recommendations to a sacrifice to the kitchen, in order to put off old age: which the emperor expected. Le-shaou-kun also said, that if he would sacrifice to the kitchen he could produce extraordinary things, and change cinnabar to gold: with this also the emperor complied. After a while Le-shaou-kun died: when the emperor thought that he was

* Alluding to the rebellion.

† Lo is a man of about fifty years of age, short and square built.

unprincipled men falsely declaring that the dragon of the eastern sea can produce rain: whereas this dragon of the eastern sea is nothing more than a transformation of the king of Hades: while rain comes down from heaven, as every body can see. Mencius said, "Heaven abundantly collects the clouds, and causes the rain to descend in torrents: when the young rice plants suddenly shoot up." The Ode of the Chow dynasty says, "High heaven is all overspread with clouds, when it sends down snow in abundance, followed by drizzling rain, which, plentifully irrigating our fields, and moistening them sufficiently, causes the various kinds of grain to be produced for our use." On referring to the Old Testament brought from abroad we find, that in the days of Noah, the mighty God sent down a great rain for forty days and forty nights, on account of the iniquities and rebellions of mortals; which rain produced a universal deluge, and drowned the men of the world. Every one of these statements is established by the clearest proofs, which are open to the inspection of every observer, shewing that rain really does come down from heaven: and yet the men of this world will believe lying fables and unfounded stories. Now if with respect to this simple matter of rain, people will allow their natural perceptions to be obliterated to such a degree, as to disregard Heaven's abundant favours, how much more with regard to other things? As in the present day, the unprincipled priests of Buddha, not only falsely propagate stories respecting this king of Hades, but publish a number of lying fables in a work called the Pearly Record, which they palm upon the world; and men who read without thinking are frequently deceived by their statements: not considering that the determining of the period of life and death is no trifling matter: if this be no trifling matter, it would surely have been referred to in the books prepared by the various wise men of both Chinese and foreign countries, and having been recorded in their publications, would have been handed down to subsequent generations. But now after examining the books, which wise men both in China and foreign lands have penned and handed down, we only read that Heaven produced and Heaven sent down the people of this lower world, also that the great God protects and preserves mankind, but we read nothing about the king of Hades: we only read that life and death are determined by fate, which fate is nothing more than the decree of the great God, with not a syllable about the king of Hades: we merely read that the great God will judge all men, and secretly protects them, while he presides over all in his majesty, but not one word about this same king of Hades. Those, however, who read without reflection, and do not believe in the acknowledged classics and sacred books prepared by both ancients and moderns, or brought from far and near, but believe in the unfounded assertions of unprincipled men, and in the strange statements that ever and anon get up amongst us, how grossly are they deceived? This arises from no other cause than their following out the common feelings of aspiring after longevity, and seeking to avoid death; also from their panting after good fortune, and dreading ill-luck. The deceivers, availing themselves of this common feeling in order to influence the minds of the generality, make them an easy prey to their wiles. Thus erroneous doctrines once introduced, the people of the world greedily believe and follow them: having believed and followed them long, their perceptions get warped; and when their perceptions are warped, their adherence becomes strong; and when their adherence is strong, they are slow to detect any flaw in the system; and being slow to detect any flaw in their system, they find the utmost difficulty in escaping the snare. And although the great God has from age to age caused wise and intelligent men to appear among them, yet there are none that can avoid being carried away with the current. This is the reason why the people of the present day are so bewildered and ignorant of the great God, also so stouthearted and unaffected by the fear of the great God, that they have fallen into the snare of the devilish serpent the king of Hades, and involved themselves in hellish ruin, without being aware of it. What is more to be lamented is, that should any of their posterity wish to get some knowledge of the truth regarding heaven, earth and man, it does not appear from what source they are to obtain it. When men become fond of delusions, they do not trace things to their first principles, nor follow them out to their real results, but listen to error and nothing else. Taking a general view of the men of this present world, I consider that though they amount to great multitudes, they are all created and produced by the great God; having been produced by God, they are also supported by God: for every article of food and clothing they must depend upon the great God, who is the universal Father of all mankind. Life and death, happiness and misery, are all determined by him; whatever men eat or wear is produced by him. When I look up to heaven, I perceive that the sun and moon, the stars and planets, the thunder and rain, the wind and clouds, are all the wondrous effects of his mighty power: when I survey the earth, I perceive that the hills and fountains, the rivers and lakes, with the birds and beasts, plants and fishes, are all the marvellous productions of his mighty energies: all plainly exposed to view, all easy of discernment: for this he may be considered the true Spirit; for this every man throughout the world ought every morning to worship and every evening to adore him.

Some who obstinately retain their errors say, it is true that the great God ought to be worshipped: but there must be some who aid the great God in protecting mankind; just as a sovereign, who though he rules the country generally, yet has a number of officers to aid him in the government. Such people, however, do not consider, that the ministers of such a sovereign are all appointed by him to the offices they severally fill, when they are permitted to aid the monarch in regulating the affairs of state. But with respect to the wooden, stone, clay, and paper images, which the men of this world set up, we beg to enquire, whether the great God ever declared his will to have these set up? Certainly not. These all belong to the class of monstrosities, which men, whose minds have been deluded by the devil, have according to their own stupid views manufactured by their own hands. Moreover when the great God, at the beginning, made heaven and earth, land and sea, men and things, in six days, he appointed thousands and myriads of angels, in heaven above, to be sent and employed by him: what need is there that he should obtain the aid of these monstrosities, invented by mortals, in utter defiance of his high authority? By referring to the Old Testament we learn, that in early ages the great God descended on Mount Sinai, where he wrote the Ten Commandments with his own hand, on tables of stone, and gave them to Moses. At that time God commanded Moses, saying, I am the great God, the supreme God; you men of the world must on no account set up images, resembling anything in heaven above or in earth beneath, to bow down and worship them. Now you people of the world set up images of all sorts, and bow down to worship them, in absolute defiance of God's express command; and yet you say these various images are to assist the great God in protecting mankind; how grossly must your minds have been deceived and deluded by the devil, so as to fall into such an error as this? Can you not think for a moment, that if the great God at the beginning could in six days create heaven and earth, land and sea, men and things, without the aid of any one, he does not now need any assistance in protecting mankind? We would also ask you, if the great God at the beginning, had only created heaven, and not earth, what place would you have had to stand on, and what fields would you have had to cultivate? Certainly none whatever. We would further ask you, when you had been made the recipients of God's favour, in making the heavens and the earth for you, if he had not likewise made the ground to yield the mulberry, the hemp, the rice, the wheat, the millet and the pulse, together with plants and trees, fire and water, gold and iron; or if he had not made the water to produce fishes and prawns, the air to contain the flying fowl, and the hills the roaming beast, together with domestic animals and such like, what would your bodies have had to wear, or your mouths to eat; what materials would you have had wherewith to provide your breakfast and supper, and what implements would you have had for your daily use? None whatever. Again we ask, though the great God has in his goodness provided these various things in rich abundance, yet suppose he should withhold the sun from you, and not let it shine upon you for a year's time; or if he should withhold the rain, and not let it moisten you for a year's time; or not cause it to thunder for a whole year to drive away evil influences from you, or not cause the wind to blow for the same period, and scatter the noxious vapours around you,—could you men of the world get in your crops and enjoy tranquillity? Most assuredly not. Again we would ask you, though God of his goodness were to grant you fruitful seasons and tranquil times, yet if he were of a sudden to let his wrath arise, and stop your breath, or take away your life, could you then speak with your mouth, or see with your eyes, or hear with your ears, or handle with your hands, or walk with your feet, or plan with your mind? Nothing of all these could you do. Finally we would ask, whether all the inhabitants of the world could for one hour, or one minute exist without the favour of the great God? Certainly they could not exist. Seeing then that the inhabitants of the world could not exist for one hour or one moment without the favour of the great God, it appears clear beyond all contradiction that the great God protects and preserves all men. And if it be so clear that the great God protects all men, why do you, forsaking him, set up your idols, and go and pray to them for protection, for food, and for clothing?

But some of you say, Oh my idol is efficacious. Now it is very clear that all your blessings come from the grace and favour of the great God, while you erroneously suppose, that they come from the favour of some corrupt devil. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that when such corrupt devils dare to claim for themselves the merit due to Heaven's favour, they ought to be eradicated and exterminated: but when you men thus deaden your natural conscience, outrage Heaven's exalted goodness, and associating with corrupt devils, involve yourselves in the guilt of rebelling against the most High, how stupidly do you behave! How pitiable is your case! It is very evident that there exists a true Spirit who is most honourable and exalted, the universal Father of all men throughout the world, who ought to be worshipped and served every morning and evening; him you do not worship, but on the contrary worship the foul fiend who deceives and entangles the souls of men! how stupid is this! It is very evident that there exists a true Spirit who is most efficacious and clearly manifested, the universal Father of all men throughout the world, who says, "ask, and it shall be given you, seek and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened to you;" he it is whom you ought morning and evening to worship and adore; him, however, you do not worship, but on the contrary worship a variety of wooden, stone, clay and paper images, which know not nor understand, a parcel of stupid objects "which have mouths but speak not, noses but smell not, ears but hear not, hands but handle not, and feet but walk not,"—how still more stupid is this?

However, when the streams are impure, the cause is to be traced to the impurity of the fountain; the errors of subsequent ages are to be ascribed to the carelessness of those who have gone before. Throughout the whole world, there is not an individual who for a single moment is not the recipient of God's grace and favour; how is it then that in the present day there are so few who know and acknowledge the divine goodness,—whence does this evil originate? On examining the history of China we find that from the time of Pwan-koo(44) down to the three dynasties,(45) both princes and people together honoured and worshipped the great God. Some innovation on this practice, however, occurred in the time of Shaou-haou,(46) when Kew-le first believed in corrupt devils, and extended the mischief to the three classes of Meaouites, who followed his bad example.(47) In the time of the three dynasties, likewise, there was occasionally some attention paid to corrupt spirits,(48) and the error was fallen into of employing men to represent the ghosts of the departed, when funeral rites were performed:(49) still, during all that time, both princes and people honoured and worshipped the great God, as from the first. When the Tsin dynasty arose, a dangerous step was taken, in the superstitious regard paid to genii and hobgoblins: while the people sacrificed to Shun and Yu; and in the extremity of their mad perverseness sent men to the sea to look for the genii.(50) The great God is only one, and besides him there is none other; Wan, of the Han dynasty, however, thought that there were five, and erred most egregiously.(51) When Woo, of the Han dynasty, was old, he expressed his regret, saying, "Formerly I thought that there were such things as genii, now I know that they do not exist:" but his former practices of sacrificing to the kitchen, worshipping one of the immortals called T'hae-yih, and sending conjurers into the sea to look for the genii,(52) were retained as a remnant of the corruptions that prevailed under the Tsin dynasty. Besides these, Seuen of the Han dynasty, sacrificed to empress Earth, and sent men to seek for the golden horse and jasper fowl.(53) Ming, of the same dynasty, honoured the priests of Buddha, and sent men into India, to procure the classics of that religion.(54) Hwan, of the same dynasty, sacrificed to Laou-tan.(55) Woo, of the Leang dynasty, thrice dedicated himself to Buddha;(56) and Heen, of the Tang dynasty, went out once to meet one of Buddha's bones;(57) until Hwuy, of the Sung dynasty, appeared, who changed the appellation of the great God (Shang-te), and designated him Yuh-hwang-shang-te, the pearly emperor God, dwelling in the golden palace of the luminous heavens. Now to say that he dwelt in the golden palace of the luminous heavens, was not so much amiss; but to call him the pearly emperor God, displayed in truth a considerable want of reverence towards him. For the great God being the universal Father of all creatures under heaven, no one can be permitted to change his venerable name? When the emperor Hwuy was afterwards taken by the Tartars, and, together with his son K'hin, died in the northern desert, was it not what might have been expected?(58) Viewing the matter from beginning to end, it appears, that Kew-le and the emperor of the Tsin dynasty were the prime offenders at the first; while Wan, and Woo, Seuen, Ming, and Hwan, of the Han dynasty, with Heen, of the Tang dynasty, trod in their footsteps and followed their evil example: but Hwuy, of the Sung dynasty, proceeded still farther in changing the venerable name of the great God. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that from the Sung dynasty down to the present day, a period of 6 or 700 years, the people of the empire should have been so exceedingly stupefied, ignorant of the great God, and utterly destitute of his fear. Men are the most noble and intelligent of all visible things; but in what do their nobleness and intelligence consist—so much as in being the sons and daughters of the great God? Is not this nobility? Is not this intelligence? But all those images of wood and stone, mud and paper, are mere matter. Men are more noble than mere matter, and more intelligent than mere matter. Why then do they not regard themselves as noble, instead of regarding mere matter as noble? Why do they not account themselves as intelligent, instead of accounting mere matter as intelligent? During the last thousand or hundred years, there have not been wanting men who were not infatuated by genii and fairies; but when we come to enquire into their characters, we find that they knew but one thing, and did not know another; they were clear on one point, but dark on others; so that after all they did not entertain very elevated views, and see through matters from beginning to end; so as to find out the deceivableness of these superhuman and monstrous appearances. Thus the emperor Woo, of the northern Chow dynasty, set aside the religion of Buddha, and demolished improper sacrifices.(59) At the instigation of Teih-jin-kwei, the emperor of the Tang dynasty burned upwards of 1,700 improper temples.(60) Han-yu reproved the emperor for going out to meet a bone of Buddha.(61) Hoo-teih, during the Sung dynasty, burned down an innumerable quantity of improper temples; and Hae-suy, of the Ming dynasty, reprobated the performance of idolatrous rites: reviewing all these instances, we can scarcely say that there were not some possessed of discernment. But whilst they destroyed, burnt, or reprobated certain things which they designated as improper temples, Buddhistic relics, and idolatrous rites, how is it that they left so many which they did not destroy, burn and reprobate? how is it that they did not think, that if the objects which they destroyed burned or reprobated, really deserved to be destroyed, burned and reprobated, then the objects which they did not destroy, burn, and reprobate deserved it just as much? The fact is, that besides the great God there is no spirit (god)—all the images of wood and stone, mud and paper, which have been set up in the world, are subsequent inventions, and the work of men, whose otherwise intelligent minds having been deluded by the devil, and utterly perverted, have been inveigled by the devilish serpent, the king of Hades. We now lay open our whole minds to you, and place before you the following statements. How are mortals to become acquainted with Spirit? the great God is the true Spirit. How is it then that you people go and bow down to a parcel of images, and thus bring the devil upon you? Of all those represented by the images which you set up, the virtuous and good must long ago have gone to heaven; but the mass consists of nameless noxious inventions, such as those thought to preside over the four quarters of the world, with the satellites and myrmidons of that envious devilish serpent, the king of Hades. From the Tsin and Han dynasties down to the present day, including a space of one or two thousand years, how many souls of men have been injured and destroyed by this king of Hades. The proverb says, as pulse jelly is originally water, so this king of Hades is originally a devil. Why do you not awake? If you do not awake now, it will soon be too late. Hear these our sincere words. How are you men to become acquainted with God (Te)? The great God he is God (Te). The monarchs of this world may be called kings and that is all: but they cannot be permitted to assume a single atom beyond this. Even the saviour Jesus, the first-born son of God, is only called our Lord. In heaven above and earth beneath, as well as among men, none can be considered greater than Jesus; and yet Jesus was not called God (Te); who then is he that dares to assume the designation of God (Te)? we should soon see him, for his blasphemous assumptions, bringing down upon himself the eternal punishment of hell. Instead of incurring such a miserable recompence, let me exhort you to worship the great God, and then you will become his sons and daughters; in this life you will experience his favour, and after death your souls will ascend to heaven, to enjoy endless happiness: how blissful, how glorious would that be! But if you give yourselves over to the belief of all kinds of depraved spirits, you will then become the servants of the devil; while you live you will be entangled with his wiles, and after death you will be seized by him, and suffer eternal misery in hell; how shameful and how miserable would that be! Reflect now, which of these is to be preferred. Why do you not, our brethren and sisters throughout the world, awake? If you still remain unimpressed, you must be truly base-born, and deluded by the evil one: having happiness within your reach and unable to enjoy it. When there is evidently such a glorious and delightful state of happiness to be enjoyed for ever in heaven, for thousands and myriads of years, you do not wish to enjoy it: but willingly transgress the commands of Heaven, and join with the evil one in rebelling against the most High, until you bring down upon yourselves the righteous indignation of the great God, who will condemn you to suffer eternal misery in the lowest hell. How pitiable! how lamentable!

W. H. M.

transferred to the immortals, and henceforth a number of deceivers from Yen and Tse came talking about ghosts and genii.

(44) The first man spoken of by the Chinese.

(45) Closed B. C. 220.

(46) Shaou-haou is said to have lived 2,600 years before Christ: it is related that in the decline of his years, one Kew-le commenced the practice of honouring ghosts and sacrificing to spirits, whereby he threw into confusion the celestial regulations.

(47) History records, that in the time of Yaou and Shun, B. C. 2219, the three tribes of Meaouites (the aborigines of China, still found in Kwang-se) imitated the error of Kew-le; but were brought to order by the latter prince. (See Medhurst's Ancient China, p.p. 313. 337).

(48) During the time of the three dynasties (from B. C. 2204 to B. C. 220) the people of Yin paid much regard to ghosts, and patronized conjurers; hence it is said that some time before Confucius, a spirit descended at Sin, and had communication with mortals: and one of the princes of the Loo country sacrificed to bells and followed after witches.

(49) The Book of Ceremonies has the following passage: "Let the filial descendant come forward to represent the corpse, without feeling disconcerted." Upon which the commentator remarks, that when they were about to sacrifice to their ancestors, the family took the eldest grand-son, and causing him to put on the clothes of his grand-sire, they placed him in the seat of honour, and considered him as representing the deceased.

(50) History relates, that the first emperor of the Tsin dynasty (B.C. 192) sailed over the sea in search of the genii, and sent Tseu-she down into the water to look for fairies. Travelling eastward, he came to a place called Yun-mung, where he sacrificed to Shun, at the Kew-e hill; after which he proceeded to Kwei-ke, and sacrificed to the great Yu.

(51) In the history of that period (B.C. 163) we read, that a man of the Chaou country, called Sin-hwan-ping, addressed the emperor Wan, saying, "on the north-east of the city of Chang-gnan there seems to be a supernatural halo, of five different colours;" whereupon the emperor set up temples to the Woo Te, or five Gods.

(52) History relates, that the emperor Woo (B.C. 131) followed the advice of Le-shaou-keun, in sacrificing to the kitchen; that he also followed the advice of a man of Poh, in sacrificing to one of the immortals called T'hae-yih, saying that "T'hae-yih was the most honourable among the celestial spirits."

(53) The emperor Seuen sent Wang-paou to search for the golden horse and jasper fowl, which were lumps of gold and jasper in the shape of those animals. He also sacrificed to the spirit of empress Earth, as we read in the history of those times.

(54) The emperor Ming, in his 8th year (A.D. 66) hearing there was a supernatural being in the west, called Buddha, sent messengers to India, to procure his books.

(55) According to history, the emperor Hwan sent one of his chamberlains to the district of K'hoo, to sacrifice to Laou-tsze, the founder of the sect of Taou; which caused that sect to be brought much into notice.

(56) This emperor of the Leang dynasty, thrice gave himself up to be a priest in the monastery of Tung-t'hae, when his ministers had to pay a million of taels to procure his release, A. D. 540.

(57) This occurred A.D. 810, when, Han-wan-kung sent up a memorial, scouting the idea, and was in consequence sent to the southern part of Canton province.

(58) According to history it appears, that the emperor Hwuy, A.D. 1107, greatly favoured the sect of Taou, and called himself the head of religion and the superintendant of faith: while to God above he ascribed the title of the pearly emperor God.

(59) History relates, that previous to the time alluded to (A. D. 570), there had been three religious sects tolerated in China, of which the literati were the first, the Buddhists the second, and the Taou-ists the third; but the monarch of Chow prohibited the two latter, destroying their books and images, causing their priests to abandon their professions, and abolishing all sacrifices that were not prescribed in the ancient ritual.

(60) During the reign of Kaou-tsung, (A. D. 684) Teih-jin-kwei was lieutenant-governor of Keang-nan, when he procured the destruction of 1,700 idolatrous temples; among the rest a temple erected to the honour of Heang-woo, a former king of Tsoo, was demolished.

(61) The emperor Heen, of the Tang dynasty (A. D. 810) was about to go out to meet this old bone, when a member of one of the boards named Han-yu, sent up a protest, which is preserved to the present day.

PASSING EVENTS IN CHINA.

(From Dr. D. J. MACGOWAN's Note Book.)

Imperial rescript respecting advance of the Insurgents: panic in the Eastern cities: organization of militia: letter from Suchau: newsmongering: foreign interference.

A correspondent belonging to the Ningpo regiment now at the seat of war, has furnished several proclamations which throw light on the progress of events there, and contain information of general interest. The most important of these is from the emperor, who had heard with much alarm, that the insurgents were descending the Yang-tsze towards Nangking, the ancient capital, and to Ching-kiang where the grand canal intersects that river.

The provincial officers of Kiang-nan and Kiang-su, received on the 19th of March, at 11 o'clock A.M. the subjoined despatch from Yang Wan-ting governor of the Grand Canal, dated March 16th, which in compliance with intensely urgent orders were delivered to the great imperial commissioner, to be subsequently made generally known.

"On the 12th of March, the Board of War received the imperial commands, to wit; Tsiang-han having handed up a statement respecting the near approach of the robber's boats, urgently begging reinforcements, and Yang Wan-ting having stated that he had completed plans for the defence of Ching-kiang by stopping up the river, and rendering every pass impregnable, I have in consequence given repeated orders to Hfang-yung, to hasten with his troops to make a stand at Nanking and to defend Ching-kiang. To-day a statement has been received from him to the effect that the Kiu-kiang vessels not being in readiness, he was only able to send on six hundred men by water, and that he would proceed in person with the army by forced marches, until boats were met with. Let orders be despatched to Hfang-yung at the daily speed of six hundred *le*, requiring him to press forward with all haste to Nanking.

"Yesterday Lfwei reported, that the adjacent thoroughfares would have two thousand men for their defence by the 25th of February. Let all these ministers exert themselves, and let the scholars and gentry be diligent until the great army comes to their relief."

The emperor, after specifying various points which communicate with Suchau on one side, and with Peking on the other, which are to be particularly guarded, proceeds—

"On account of the distance of the seat of operations, I cannot give more minute directions, and I commit the matters to you my trusty officers; but if through your remissness the robbers advance and occasion distress to the people, you shall be treated with unmitigated rigor.

"As the robbers' fleet is now descending the river and is furnished with ammunition and stores, let Tsiang-hoo, Yang Ting-pang, Yang Wan-ting, Wani and also the governor and chief-justice of the province, with the subordinate officers speedily issue commands to the gentry and people of each locality, and also to the volunteers, able-bodied laborers, porters, and to the hands belonging to rice vessels, and to resolute men of every calling urging them to capture the robbers' boats, and informing them that after delivering to the officers all implements of war, the remaining articles, stores merchandize and the like together with the vessels may be retained as rewards by the valiant captors. Moreover those who subscribe money for fitting out expeditions against the robbers, and those who succeed in burning any of their boats, or in killing either a chief or a private of the long-haired miscreants, shall be reported to me by the great minister and receive favors. In this manner let all be stimulated to make exertions for quenching the flame, and let these important commands, also be transmitted at the rate of six hundred le daily to the various officers in command for their information. Respect this."

After the successes of the insurgents at Kiu-kiang, consternation spread from city to city as far as the sea-coast, and while one class of inhabitants sought concealment in the country, others were arming to defend their property against the attacks of local banditti; the panic was universal. As the proceedings in each city were nearly the same, it will suffice to mention those which were resorted to at Suchau. Dollars rose in value twenty-five per cent, being in great demand as more easily concealed than the cumbrous copper cash. Pawn-broker establishments were speedily filled with articles of every description. Rice speculators, it was stated, embraced the opportunity to raise the price of the staff of life, which called forth a prohibitory proclamation from the authorities.

"Inasmuch as rice is indispensable for the sustenance of the people, it is reasonable that the traffic in it should be conducted with equity, and therefore it is not to be permitted the cost should be enhanced at the pleasure of dealers. I have heard lately that the price of rice has suddenly advanced three or four hundred cash a picul which is clearly owing to the disturbances created by the Kwang-si robbers, and the consequent mystifying schemes of the rice dealers' agents, who seek to profit as with a net. If this practice be not forbidden and suppressed, the people will be endangered. What will be the end of it? Now, besides secretly employing emissaries, to ascertain the proceedings of rice-merchants, I hereby issue orders to dealers both wholesale and retail, to be on their guard."

Mainly with the view of protecting the city from depredations of the lawless in its vicinity, a hired militia force was organized, composed of clod-hoppers from the surrounding country, who received the following address from the district magistrate. The lighter punishment of ear-cropping which is threatened against refractory members of this awkward squad, is not the mildest known in the Chinese army. It is much more common to punish offenders by thrusting through each ear, or rather the helix, in a perpendicular direction, a stick about six inches long, terminated below with iron wire, and having above, a miniature red flag. In this plight the unfortunate culprit, is led through the town, to the sound of a trumpet.

"The Kwang-si banditti, having disturbed Nanking by crawling into that city, the people of Suchau have been thrown into trepidation and to restore confidence, I have enrolled a body of village braves who shall patrol the streets, apprehend all disorderly persons, and keep the city secure. My deputy Chau, shall drill these braves according to rule, but, being apprehensive that they will not be assiduous in practice, I issue this proclamation for the information of you all, ye village braves! You must industriously exercise, that you may become expert in the use of fire-arms. Be courageous and skillful. If you presume to be indolent, or disobey your officers, or show incapacity, or fail to watch well at night, or if you get into quarrels with the people, you shall receive either the lighter punishment of ear-cropping, or be delivered over to the high officers; to undergo the severest forms of military punishment. There shall be no mitigation, yield a trembling obedience. Suchau, March 29th, 1853."

On the 5th of April, a trader at Suchau wrote as follows to a large publishing house in this city:—

"Two days ago I wrote you enclosing a procla- "mation from the Kwang-si men, for your perusal. "Since then, we have heard that the robbers have "beyond all doubt captured Nanking. Yesterday at "sunset, we were informed that Ching-kiang had "fallen on the 1st inst. To-day it is bruited in the "streets that the banditti had reached ———, and "were coming to-day to Chang-chau; Suchau is be- "coming therefore less and less safe. What is to be "done? A rumor which I do not credit is rife to "the effect, that arrangements are being made with "the robbers by which they are to receive a sum of "money, (the rumor proved correct) for sparing the "city, that is to say, life is being paid for. I still "hope for the best, and that we may all have good "luck in the end. To-day, the streets are desolate "indeed; eight or nine shops out of every ten are "closed; from this you may see that business has "ceased. What will become of us? If things grow "any worse, I must quit Suchau, and in fact be- "fore the day is over, I think I shall be off into the "country. If I return and get any intelligence I "will send you a letter immediately, I will not "trouble you any further now. I have written "this purposely to inform you of the state of things "here."

"To the gentlemen of the Well-rope book-store, "wishing you all prosperity, and that you may see "this. The pupil Ching Tsan-chin knocks head "and worships."

The panic soon extended to Ningpo, and with a view of checking it, the officers forbad the people conversing on the subject of the Imperial reverses, or as they styled it, "disseminating false rumors." Prohibitions of this kind are issued, whenever there is the least discontent existing, and they show what restrictions would be imposed on a newspaper, were there any published in Chinese.

"Stringent prohibitions are hereby issued againts the dissemination of false rumors, in order to quiet the people, and protect them against base deceivers. Persons who listen to such idle reports are destitute of intelligence. The truth is, that the Kwang-si robbers having been discomfited by land have like so many rats betaken themselves to the water, and are floating up and down the Yang-tsze. Their distance from Nanking is very great; besides, the great army will in a few days assemble like a cloud, fight and conquer them all, killing countless numbers of the thieves and capturing their leader. Now it is well known at Ningpo that they will shortly be subjugated, and although they are far enough from Chih-kiang, yet diligent preparations shall be made to resist them by means of picked soldiers. The people of Suchau being surrounded by troops have taken alarm, and it is merely owing to this that Ningpo traders have returned from that city. There is not the slightest zephyr to cause a ripple, yet reckless people are crying out that the province of Kiang-nan is lost, and frighten sober people by misrepresentations of this description. Surely no one of sense can be deceived by them. As is my duty, I now issue a proclamation commanding all you soldiers, merchants and people to mind your own business and be good citizens. Do not try to catch the wind, or chace the shadows of the talkative busy-bodies. Be not affected by frothy words, or be concerned in misleading others by relating the nonsense you hear. As for those who are addicted to this gossip, they shall be apprehended instanter, and receive no favor."

The anxiety of the public to get intelligence from the seat of war, was met by a sort of rudimentary newspaper hawked about the streets by permission of the authorities, but as nothing adverse to government is allowed to appear in these publications, they are not relied upon and are only purchased during an excitement. These papers are usually composed of four sheets about the size of a man's hand, printed on the coarsest paper, and the blocks so badly cut as scarcely to be legible. As the contents of these newspapers can be perused without much loss of time, the whole of one has been translated as a specimen. They are always without name, date, or place of publication.

"A communication from a subordinate officer addressing his superior says 'The reports brought by vagrants from Wu-sih, Ching-kiang and Shanghai, respecting the capture of Nanking, are not be credited.'

"Last year the Tautai of Shanghai employed barbarian lorchas to capture the Kwang-si robbers. On the second of this month, these vessels proceeded by sea straight from Shanghai, with arms and ammunition to Ching-kiang, where they anchored and fought the Kwang-si boats. There were above twenty thousand robbers all on board coal-boats. Several tens of these were destroyed and a great number of the men killed by the lorchas. The imperial officer then summoned the lorchas to Nanking for the protection of the two principal gates. On the following day the Kwangsi fleet came down, and after fighting two days with the barbarians, were defeated; for which the latter were rewarded with dollars. The lorchas returned to Shanghai for fire-physic (powder). The Kwang-si gang, is seven-tenths composed of Kiang-nan people. They are much afraid of an officer, running away before one comes in sight. Our intelligent soldiers are on the look-out for them. If it had not been for the help afforded by the lorchas, Nanking would have fallen."

(To be continued.)

THE following intelligence has been received from Timor, Koepang, under date 22nd Feby.:—

The English barque *Secret*, Capt. W. V. Tratt, was stranded in the roads of Koepang, on the 16th February. The crew, consisting of the commander, two mates, nine European sailors and four Chinese, got safely on shore.

The ship, belonging to Messrs. Lockett, of Liverpool, was bound to China with a cargo of piece goods, valued, according to the manifest, at about £30,000 Sterling. With the assistance afforded by the Dutch authorities a great part of the cargo was landed, and although the greater part were damaged by sea-water, these goods were sold by the commander at public auction and also privately for reasonable prices.—*Overland Singapore Free Press*, May 14.

THE FIRST CRISTIAN PRINCE IN INDIA.—It appears, that the rumours which have been so frequently circulated, believed, and denied of the young Maharajah Dhuleep Singh having expressed a desire to become a Christian, were correct. He was formally admitted into the Christian Church by baptism on the 8th instant by the Rev. W. J. Jay, Chaplain of Futtehgurh, after a careful examination into his knowledge of the truths in which he professed his belief. The ceremony, which took place in the Maharajah's own house at that station, was attended by all the Civil and Military authorities, the American Missionaries, and a number of the Maharajah's own attendants, the latter of whom are said to have appeared deeply impressed with its solemnity. We suspect that their emotion, in part at least, might be traced to other causes, but this time we hear nothing of the stories formerly circulated of all his retinue taking leave, horrified at their master's apostacy.—*Friend of India*, March 17

FROM THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES,

TOME QUINZIEME, 15TH AUGUST, 1852,

BY M. LEON FAUCHER,

ON THE PRODUCTION AND DECURRENCY OF GOLD.

(Translated from the French, for this Paper.)

(Continued from No. 145.)

V.

What will be the probable effects of this spread of gold over the countries where mines are discovered and on the great marts of wealth and industry whither competition tends and where in some degree the value of things in general is fixed? Let us first speak of the gold-producing colonies. It is certain that the all-absorbing attraction of the gold districts retards and throws back truly productive labour at the outset, that which fertilizes the fields, but this demoralising influence will not be of long continuance. The placers will become exhausted. The gold of the alluvial soil, that which the rains and overflowings have spread nearly on the surface of the ground, is the principal supply of the first gatherings. The thousands of miners who pursue its veins by dint of turning the soil over and over again, will soon have collected the smallest particles of the precious metal. There will remain the gold inclosed in quartz, which is only obtainable by scientific processes, and the working of which will not be attempted, until by the means of accumulated capital, powerful companies are formed for the extraction of the metal. By that time, individual exertions being shut out or defeated, will return to the cultivation of the soil. Of the crowds of emigrants that hasten to California or Australia in search of gold, a sufficiently large proportion will remain to colonise the country. Along with the adventurers who expatriate themselves to incur the chances and agitations of a rapid fortune, modern society contains a multitude of poor families who will deem themselves happy to find in a distant land remunerative labour or a small property with an easy competence.

The Spaniards began, likewise, in the conquest of the New World, by ransacking the country for the precious metals and disdaining all that was not either gold or silver: they ended, however, by building cities, constructing ports, consecrating churches, sowing grain, and raising flocks. After the soldiers came the miners, and after the miners the colonists; the pike opened the road to the plough. That which occurred in the XVIIth century will as certainly be reproduced in the XIXth. Australia, California, and the northern regions of the Altai will become covered with inhabitants. It is allowable to believe that Providence, by accumulating treasures as a loadstone in the sides of their mountains and in the depths of their vallies, has intended to draw thither the superabounding population and the colonising genius of Europe.

So far for the producing countries. Let us now come to the influence that this extraordinary abundance of gold must exercise on the importing markets. The first question that arises and assuredly the most important is to know whether the relative value of gold and silver will be exposed to very deep disturbance. We have sought to fix the actual production of gold; let us now see what is the present production of silver.

M. de Humboldt estimates it at 870,000 Kilograms, the value of 193 millions of francs, at the beginning of the present century. In 1847 M. Michel Chevalier stated, for the annual production, the figure of 775,000 Kilograms, value 172 million francs; but there is reason to believe that writer estimated at too low a rate the production of the mines of Mexico, stated in his calculations of Silver at 18 and a-half millions of dollars. In a later work on money, M. Chevalier values the production at 900,000 Kilograms. One particular journal, the *Economist*, in December, 1851, calculates the yield of 1850 at 191,772,000 francs. The production at present appears to be much greater. It can scarcely be estimated at less than one million Kilograms for the year 1851, or reckoning fractions value 230 million francs. Here is the table of approximative quantities.

Mexico,	Francs 133,000,000
Chili,	(1) 22,000,000
Peru,	25,000,000
Bolivia and New Granada,	12,000,000
Russia and Norway,	5,000,000
Saxony, Bohemia, &c.,	5,000,000
Hungary,	7,000,000
Spain,	16,000,000
The remainder of Europe,	5,000,000
Total	Francs 230,000,000

We do not think we shall exaggerate in supposing the production of 1852 will amount to 250,000,000 francs, and that it will therefore exceed 1,100,000 kilograms. By this estimate, the accumulated value of the precious metals extracted from the earth during the year (1852) will attain the figures of 850 millions, in which silver will represent the ratio of nearly thirty per cent. The weight of gold will be in the ratio of 1:63tenths to that of silver.

In admitting a gradual increase in the production of silver, we do not set out from a gratuitous hypothesis. In 1843, it was barely 16 millions of dollars in Mexico. In 1849, the silver struck in the mints of the republic of Mexico amounted to 20 million dollars, without taking into account smuggling, which was at least 3 or 4 million dollars. We are, to all appearance, much below the truth; it is more probable that the production this year (1852) will again amount to the value of 27 million dollars which it had already attained in 1805, under the Spanish rule. At Chili, the progression has been still more rapid, the mines which had given 821,000 dollars in 1841 and 1,534,000 in 1845, had yielded 3,343,000 dollars in 1849 and 4,070,000 in 1850.

A purely local cause will effectually contribute to this progress. It is known that the process of amalgamation is nearly the only one employed by the miners for the extraction of silver, at Chili, Peru, and Mexico. In order to obtain a quintal of silver, a quintal-and-a-half of mercury must be expended. It is therefore clear that the price of mercury has a great influence on the extractions. When it is too high, the working is confined to the richest silver mines; when it is low, the working may be brought down to the less productive mines. Before the war of independence, the Crown of Spain, which monopolised the sale of mercury, delivered it, at all the *dépôts* in Mexico, at 35 to 40 dollars the quintal; hence the immense development that had taken place, notwithstanding the rudeness of the process, in the working of the silver mines. Since the Spanish government, harassed by the exhausted condition of its finances, *farms* the products of the mines of Almaden, the farmers, who pay a very heavy rent, and who have not for a long time had any rivalry to fear, have raised the price of mercury beyond all reason. For some years past, it has been sold at Guanaxuato as high as 150 dollars the quintal. In 1850, the agent of M. Rothschild's house charged it, delivered at Vera Cruz, 103 to 105 dollars in the *dépôt* of Mexico. At the sametime it was worth 120 dollars at Mazatlan. The price of the return of mercury, at Almaden, is 18 dollars the quintal, and it is supplied at 45 dollars for extracting silver in Spain.

Dearness will cease with its monopoly. Spain no longer retains the privilege of supplying mercury to the miners of the New World. California possesses very abundant mines of Cinnabar and the working of which is now in full activity. Those of New Almaden, situate a few leagues from San Francisco, yield 400 Kilograms per day. Reckoning 300 working days; to the year, this will give 120,000 Kilograms, with which they can produce at least 80,000 Kilograms of silver. At the mine itself the mercury is sold at 25 dollars the quintal; but delivered at Fresnillo, near the rich mine of Sombrerete, and on condition of transporting it on the backs of mules from the port of Mazatlan, it has been sold at 93 dollars in 1850. The proprietors of New Almaden have promised to lower their price provided the price of Spanish mercury is reduced. They have sent it as far as Chili, where the extraction of silver has taken fresh activity. They can supply Peru with advantage, for the mercury of Huancavelica cost at Pasco, in August 1850, 104 dollars the quintal. The Mine of New Almaden is not the only one worked in California. They meet there on several points the extremities of veins of Cinnabar, but at present; and before science has explored all the riches of that country, California is prepared to produce mercury as well as gold.

The news of the discovery of mines of Cinnabar in Mexico, in the neighbourhood of San Luis de Potosi, was confirmed in London in March last (1852). Are these the old workings that had been abandoned on account of their poverty, or have they really found a mineral that will yield, like that of the New Almaden, 50 per cent of mercury? This is the point that requires to be cleared up. In the meantime, the price of mercury has fallen, in the district of Guanaxuato, to 40 dollars the quintal, and it maintains itself at a mean-rate between 55 and 56 dollars. In a word, the conditions of working the silver mines are henceforth changed. A saving of 60 to 70 dollars a quintal in the expense of amalgamation cannot fail to awaken the spirit of enterprise.

There is another cause that must necessarily influence the extraction of silver, and this cause is no other than the abundance of gold. However slight the rise that is caused by the rebound, it will act like a lever on the labour of the mines. When they find that silver is more in demand, they will re-open the deserted galleries, and will prosecute more actively the working of those that continued productive. If the mines that fed the circulation of silver were to be exhausted to-day, and the supplies required could not be found in other quarters, silver in a few years would attain to the price of gold, or at least the value of gold would find the level of the price of silver; but, so long as the extraction of silver has no other limitation than the price of labour, the power of machinery and the economy of scientific processes, all augmentation in the production of gold that is not fixed by accidental and extraordinary demands ought to produce a correspondent increase in the production of silver. Is not this what we have beheld ever since 1850? Who so bold as to affirm that the gold of California has not accelerated an increase of activity in the working of silver in Mexico and Chili?

Besides, the extraction even of gold adds to the mass of silver. The mines of silver are not always auriferous, and the richest in gold contain but very little. But the mines of Gold are constantly argentiferous. The proportion of silver in a nugget of gold is one eighth in California; one-tenth in Siberia and one-fifth in New South Wales. Thus, for 4 kilograms of gold, Australia gives 1 kilogram of silver. This is an important fact just brought to light by chymical analysis.

The production of silver is in a fair way of increase, will gold continue to be so? It may reasonably be doubted. In Siberia it has been seen to retrograde since 1847 in its yield from the gold mines. The extraction is stationary, perhaps on the decrease in California. Australia alone which still presents unexplored placers, seems likely to yield more than it has yet produced. New gold fields may be discovered in other countries, and their results have to be taken into account. In combining these different circumstances, one is naturally inclined to think that the quantities which at this period make up the annual harvest of gold will not diminish for a certain number of years; but, when the miners shall have ransacked the alluvial soil and it becomes necessary to get at the matrix itself in which, during the successive revolutions of the globe, nature has formed and deposited gold, then the working of mines, yielding much less, will require the economy that results from the application of capital and scientific processes.

In a memoir read in 1848 at the Royal Society of London, Sir Roderick Murchison observed that the principal deposits of gold were found in auriferous detritus, and that the same success could not be expected to attend the working the veins that ramify in the quartz rocks. The results ascertained hitherto in California have fully confirmed these prophecies of science. Here is what is written by an engineer of mines from San Francisco, the 4th April 1852, after an excursion in the districts occupied by the gold seekers:—

"I send you the results of the experiments that have been made on fragments of rock. In each the experiment has been made upon three tons of quartz, which have been reduced to powder and carefully treated by amalgamation.

"Five experiments have been made in the county of Butte, situated between the rivers Yuba and Feather river, upon as many veins. No. 1 yielded $3-53 per ton; No. 2 $4-14; Nos. 3 and 4 each $11 and No. 5 $17.

"In the county of Nevada, trials were made on four different points. No. 1 gave $12 per ton; No. 2 scarcely a few fragments of gold; No. 3 $14 per ton: this mine on which a company had established its apparatus, has just been abandoned; No. 4 yielded $59; the vein was remarkably rich and made the proprietors a handsome return.

"In the county Eldorado, three distinct veins do not offer more than $17 per ton; a fourth equalled No. 4 of the preceding county.

"In the county of Mariposa, with eight experiments, three veins hardly gave from $3 to $7 per ton; three, from $7 a $10; one only $23, and another $38: the two last had attracted some miners who were inclined to work them.

"No enterprise requires more attentive study nor more expensive outlay than the working of gold-bearing quartz. One good vein, that will yield $16 worth of mineral per ton, may be looked on by moderate men as a satisfactory business. Sometimes they find much richer; but, of all the mills for crushing the quartz which have been established in California, *I do not think one third is employed on mines that yield $14 a ton for any length of time. Thus a-half of the works of this kind is broken up.*"

After the species of *proces-verbal* we have just cited, a vein of quartz, in order to be productive, ought to yield $36, or 192 francs 60 cents per ton. In weight, this sum represents 55 grams out of 1,000 Kilograms, or five a-half parts of gold in 100,000 of quartz. Iron ore gives 10 a 15 for 100 of metal, and the production of the fount requires infinitely less labour and expence than the extraction of gold. In Australia, it is true, it was at first supposed, after the analysis of some ounces of quartz collected in Mount Ophir, that the ton ought to yield more than 1,100 £ sterling; but these experiments made on a very small scale, are not worthy of confidence. It is not probable that Australia, when the miners are reduced to the working of auriferous quartz, will give much more encouraging results than those of California.

(To be continued.)

(1) According to the official documents which M. Rosales, Chilian representative at Paris, very kindly communicated to us, the production of 1850 must have reached 4,070,000 dollars.

ACCORDING to promise we give such portions of the papers lost per *Larriston*, as are of most importance to be reserved for future reference; they consist of Minutes of two Public Meetings held at H. M.'s Consulate, to consider of the necessary measures to be adopted when a sudden descent of the Insurgents was anticipated at this Port.

REPRINT OF THE

MINUTE *of Proceedings at a Public Meeting of British Subjects, held at H. M.'s Consulate Shanghae, 8th April*, 1853.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, in the Chair.

Mr. F. H. HALE, was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman opened the Meeting stating that he had been led to convene it from the nature of the information recently received respecting the progress of the Insurrection;—Nanking and Chinkeang-foo both had fallen, of this there was no doubt. Between the main body of the Insurgents therefore and this place, there was no longer any obstacle to interfere with their rapid approach but distance; and that was so trifling, with free water communication, that they might be here and in large force at any moment. Resistance either at Soochow or any less important place on the way was out of the question; even had we not credible information that ransom had already been offered by the inhabitants. Under these circumstances it was very natural that some anxiety, if not alarm, should be felt by the Foreign Residents; many had families on the spot and all had property and important interests at stake; property indeed to a vast amount. He desired then to meet them, not only to remove any unnecessary alarm by putting them in possession of the best information it had been found possible to obtain, in reference to the progress and future movements of the Insurgent Force; but also to suggest, that dangers from which there was no escape, were best met by those who looked them boldly in the face; and that any evidence of fear, or hesitation on the part of the British Residents as to the course to be pursued in the event of either marauders or Insurgents commencing an attack; might be full of peril to the whole community. He would beg them one and all therefore to bear in mind, how great was the necessity of sound discretion in all they said and did at this moment. It was satisfactory to know that the present critical posture of affairs had not been unanticipated. The progress and direction of the Insurrection indeed had been so distinctly foreseen that he had been able in Despatches sent from hence to H. M.'s Plenipotentiary at the beginning of the month, to give information leaving no doubt in His Excellency's mind as to the necessity for making immediate provision to meet the very dangers with which they now were menaced. The community were however indebted in no small degree to the promptness with which a Clipper was sent down at his request by one of the Firms here with confidential Despatches for Hongkong, for the speedy arrival of the important aid in the shape of War-Steamers. Had those Despatches arrived a-day later H. M.'s Steamer *Hermes* would have been on her way to the Straits, and orders had already been sent for the departure of the *Lily* from this station. With the Naval Force now in the Harbour however any danger with which the community might be threatened was greatly lessened; and indeed the greatest danger now to be anticipated could only arise by fault of their own; namely, by allowing themselves to be taken by *surprise*; or wholly unprepared, either for resistance or retreat. It was against this danger he chiefly desired to guard them; and he hoped before they separated such measures would be resolved upon, as might effectually secure them from any evil of that kind. No doubt the Senior Officer of the British Naval Force here would do his part to protect both life and property; there could be as little doubt in the mind of any then present that it was the anxious desire of H. M.'s Plenipotentiary, who had lost not a moment in coming to the spot with all the available force at his command; to adopt whatever measures might best secure that end; and for himself he desired not only to give them this assurance, but to remove obstacles, if any should exist; to a hearty and perfect co-operation on all sides. While the Naval Authorities on the one hand, and the civil on the other, were each in their several spheres doing what lay in their power to guard against injury either to life or property;—the Residents themselves he was sure, were not disposed to be idle. He understood indeed that the expediency of organizing a Volunteer Corps had already been under consideration. In the event of a measure of this nature being contemplated, and any question arising as to the sanction and co-operation of the Civil Authorities, he was instructed to state that H. M.'s Plenipotentiary saw no objection whatever to the step; but on the contrary, he would be very glad to promote the formation and efficiency of such a corps by every means in his power. He also had the pleasure of stating that he had received an offer of assistance from Captain Tronson of the 2nd Fusilier Bengal Army, who had requested him to say his services were entirely at their disposal; either for the organization and drilling of a Volunteer Corps, or for purposes of general defence. *He*, the Chairman, would venture to throw out one suggestion however before any step was taken, namely; that all who contemplated entering the corps should bear in mind that the one absolute condition of such a service, was the subordination of private to public interests; and the consequent necessity of each member giving up his liberty of individual action. Every Volunteer must be prepared to receive the orders of his officer and strictly abide by them; nor once enrolled, should it be optional to retire from the Corps so long as the emergency to which it would owe its existence might last. Those who felt any hesitation in so committing themselves would do well not to enroll. He would now suggest as the immediate business of the meeting that they should take into consideration the expediency or otherwise, of forming a Volunteer Corps from the British residents.

It was moved by Mr. Spreckley seconded by Mr. Matheson, and carried.—

That the British Residents at Shanghae form themselves into a local Volunteer Corps.

The Chairman suggested that Captain Tronson would perhaps be good enough to state to the Meeting what kind of organization; and the nature of the drill, it would be advisable to give the Corps.

Captain Tronson stated that only very simple and elementary drill should be attempted; to teach every man to know his right from the left, with other simple exercises was all that would be requisite. He conceived such a corps might be very valuable both in covering guns and in the performance of Vidette duty, to give timely notice of the approach of any force specially at night, for which purpose there might be a certain number of mounted Volunteers.

It was proposed by Mr. Spreckley seconded by Mr. Shearman, and carried.—

That Captain Tronson be requested to take the command of the Local Corps to be formed, and be further requested to draw up such rules as he might think necessary for the organization of the same.

After some observations as to the preliminary arrangements for enrolling Volunteers, Captain Tronson proposed that a muster-roll should at once be prepared. Such conditions of service as might be deemed essential, to form the heading, and any of those present might enter their names without further delay.

In accordance with this suggestion a Form for a Muster-Roll was prepared with the following heading which was read from the chair.

Muster-Roll of British local Volunteer Corps.

1st.—That any gentleman enrolling cannot unroll himself without the sanction of H. M. Consul.

2nd.—That the Volunteers do assemble three times a week for the purpose of learning the elementary portion of Drill at such hours as the commanding officer may think fit.

3rd.—That on enrolling themselves the Volunteer will select whether he belong to the Mounted Vidette (it being understood that they are intended for night-duty) or the Infantry.

A considerable number of those present at once inscribed their names; and after some explanatory remarks from Captain Fishbourne, the Senior Naval Officer, as to the measures of defence he might deem it expedient to adopt, and the general defensibility of the position, thanks were voted to the Chairman and the Meeting was dissolved.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Chairman.

MINUTE *of Proceedings of a Public Meeting of the Heads and Representatives of British Firms at Shanghae convened by H. B. M.'s Consul on the 9th April, at the British Consulate.*

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul in the Chair.

Mr. F. H. HALE, was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by stating that he had convened a Meeting of the Representatives of British Firms at the Port, in order to consult with them as to certain measures affecting the security of life and property within the limits of the British settlement. No further intelligence of any moment had been received from the North, except the certain assurance that two days before, the Insurgents were *not* at Soo-chow, and to all appearance they had not advanced Southwards down the Grand Canal since the taking of Chin-keang-foo. There were rumours of a Mongol army being in the neighbourhood of Nanking. Whether true or not, in all probability some days must elapse before any advance would be made by the Insurgents, which was certainly not to be regretted as our preparations were scarcely yet made for any hostile movement on their part. It had also been rumoured that a body of Insurgents had advanced as near to them as *Cading* some thirty miles off, but he did not believe there was any foundation for the report. The Proclamation of "*Lo* the commander of the Land and Sea forces" and "*Hwang* the Commissary General" recently received here if *authentic*, of which he the Chairman had also serious doubts, gave the first indication of the policy or feelings of the Insurgent Chiefs as to Foreigners. Certainly if true, it would behove the residents to look to their means of defence. But after all, as he had stated at the last Meeting, what was most to be feared was a *surprise*. If prepared for the attack of an enemy, he had faith in English blood, and did not believe any rabble army at the command of either Insurgents or Imperialists, could drive the residents from this settlement by a *coup de main*. What might be ultimately the issue of an attack from a large force if long persevered in might be another matter: but at least they could easily put themselves in a position, to resist any effort such enemies could make, to drive them from their houses and property upon a first attack. It was the desire of H. M.' Plenipotentiary by the aid of the Naval Forces, to defend the property of British subjects here as long as defence was possible. Under these circumstances he had to propose that before the meeting separated, those present should nominate a small working committee (the smaller the better for executive purposes) to represent them, which might be styled a "Committee of Public safety" or by any other name, to enter into communication with H. M. Consul and Senior Naval Officer; and as the Representatives and nominees of the British community to take whatever measures might prove necessary for the defence of the settlement, by providing labour and materials for the construction of batteries, breast-works &c., and generally, to co-operate with the civil and military authorities for the Public safety.

Capt. Fishbourne entered into some details explaining the line of defence he intended adopting, the position of his outposts and of a permanent battery for the protection of the back of the settlement.

It was then proposed by Mr. Langley seconded by Mr. MacCulloch and carried.—

That T. C. Beale, H. Kennedy, W. Hogg, and J. Skinner, Esqrs., should form a "Committee of Co-operation."

The Chairman thought it should be well understood that one principal duty of the Committee would be to co-operate with the naval Authorities in providing the labour and materials necessary for defensive field-works. Another to remove obstacles and facilitate generally, in concert with the civil and military authorities, all measures required for the security of the settlement. The smallness of their number would render communication and action easy, whereas with the body of residents in times of danger or confusion this might be difficult. But looking to the responsible position they would occupy as the nominees, and in that sense the Representatives of the community, they should not only possess the confidence of those by whom they were nominated; but feel certain they would be supported during their efforts, and ultimately indemnified for any expence they might incur in the conscientious discharge of the duties devolving upon them.

No further business having been brought forward, thanks were voted to the Chairman and the Meeting was dissolved.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Chairman.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKES.—Three shocks were felt at this port on the evening of the 14th and afternoon of the 15th April. The first shock was felt about 11.15 P.M., lasting about 1½ minutes and was the most severe of the three; twenty minutes later a weaker shock took place: and again at 12.28 P.M. next day, but not nearly so severe. The undulations came from S.S.W. to N.N.E.

Some walls were much shaken, and one thrown down: the plaster from ceilings strewing the rooms in many places. Another very slight shock was felt on the 16th about 3 A.M.

(Since last departure of the Mail.)

ARRIVALS FROM

London—May 27, Nightingale, (Am.)—June 1, Balmoral.
Liverpool—May 30, Eliza Moore—
Boston—June 3, Tsar, (Am.)
West Coast of America—May 21, Balkan.
Bombay—May 7, Eliza—15, Lanrick.
Hongkong—April 27, Nymph—92, Dragon, (Am.)—May 3, Bombay, (B. str.)—24, Brenda, (Am.)—29, Iona—30, Lady Mary Wood, (B. Str.)—31, Eamont—
Amoy—May 10, Syren, (Dut.)
Lookong—May 17, Nymph.

PASSENGERS.—per *Larriston*, Messrs. D. Jardine, D. Kennedy, W. Hutchison, and Capt. McLean. per *Bombay*, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. King, Rev. E. C. Bridgman and Mrs. Bridgman, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown, Messrs. Townsend Harris, J. Holliday, E. Deacon, 5 passengers' servants, and 27 deck passengers.

per *Lady Mary Wood*, Mrs. Dow, child and servant, Messrs. A. Heard, W. P. Livingston, J. Bowman, T. Moncrieff, G. G. Nicol, R. O. Major, H. H. Kennedy, and Dr. T. Kirk, and their servants—and 8 Chinese passengers.

DEPARTURES FOR

London—May 21, Racer, (Am.)—22, Eugenia, (Pr.)
Bombay—June 2, Sassoon Family.
Hongkong—April 24, Richard Alsop, *via Amoy* (Am.)—29, Larriston, (B. str.)—May 7, Dragon, (Am.)—8, Bombay, (B. str.)—22, Ulidia—June 1, Lady Mary Wood, (B. Str.)—3, Lanrick—3, Eamont—5, Iona—
Lookong—April 30, Nymph—May 20, Nymph—24, Brenda.

PASSENGERS—per *Larriston*, Mr. D. B. Robertson, H. M.'s Consul Amoy, Messrs. D. Jardine, D. Kennedy, W. H. Robertson, D. D. Lewin, Capt. McLean, and Dr. P. Parker.

per *Nymph*, Messrs. P. S. Forbes, and A. Shortrede.

per *Bombay*,—Mr. and Mrs. P. Hague and 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mackrill Smith and 2 children, Messrs. Jas. Bowman, J. Holliday, H. H. Kennedy, R. O. Major, D. Potter, T. Pyke, and P. W. Ripley, Dr. Kirk, Capts. Hubertson and Alston, 3 Chinese ladies and 2 Chinamen. *Deck*, 16 Chinese, 2 European female-servants, and 5 other servants.

per *Hermes*, (May 13th) E. H. Sir George Bonham and Suite, consisting of Mr. Ch. Secy., W. H. Medhurst, and Mr. Secretary W. Woodgate,—Mr. Ince, Dr. Bankier, Mr. Fittock.

per *Lady Mary Wood*, Mrs. Dunn, infant and servant, and Miss Nealds, Messrs. P. S. Forbes, A. Heard, F. A. King, A. Shortrede, Capt. Tronson, 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, and their servants—Chinam, Ayow, Achow, 2 other Chinese and Thomas Langridge.

per *Cassini*, (June 10) M. C. de Montigny, Consul de France, and family, consisting of MMme de Montigny, and MMlles de Montigny, MMme and MMlle d'Alliot, and servants.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 10th JUNE, 1853.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

June. Day of Month.	June. Day of Week.	Barometer. 1853	Barometer. Mean of 5 years	Aneroid. 1853	Thermometer. 1853 Mean	Thermometer. 1853 Minimum	Thermometer. Mean of 3 years	Wind. 1853	Wind. 1852	Rain. 1853	Rain. Mean of 3 years
1	W.	29.99	29.96	29.81	83.5	67.0	74.5	S.S.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.03
2	Th.	29.98	29.99	29.80	84.0	70.0	75.5	S.S.E. to E.S.E.	S.S.W. to S.	0.00	0.37
3	F.	29.95	29.98	29.78	81.0	72.0	78.0	S.S.E.	S.S.E.	0.00	0.50
4	S.	29.95	29.99	29.80	76.5	71.0	74.5	E.S.E. to S.S.E.	S.S.E. to S.E.	0.00	0.00
5	S.	29.96	29.95	29.82	74.5	70.0	79.5	S.E.	S.E	0.00	0.70
6	M.	29.94	29.96	29.79	76.0	68.0	71.0	E.S.E. to S.S.E.	S. to E.	0.00	0.49
7	Tu.	29.85	30.02	29.67	81.0	69.0	69.5	S.S.E.	O.	0.00	0.81
8	W.	29.83	29.92	29.69	77.5	74.0	72.5	N. to E.N.E.	N.E.	0.67	0.00
9	Th.	29.83	30.01	29.68	71.0	72.0	75.0	N.N.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.02
10	F.	29.90	30.00	29.75	66.0	67.0	75.0	N. to N.E.	E.	0.17	0.03
Shanghae, 11th June, 1853.]				Mean	77.1		74.5		Total	0.84	3.14

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

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